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Washington 25, D. C.

June 23, 1950

B.E.P.Q. 578-11

SUMMARY OF STATE NURSERY-STOCK SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS AND PLANT
QUARANTINES AND REGULATIONS AFFECTING INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS

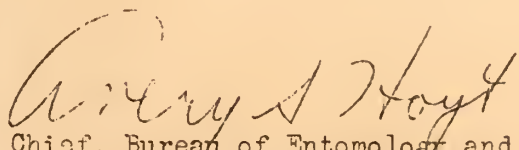
GEORGIA

The information contained in this summary was compiled from material received from the plant quarantine official of Georgia and has been approved by him. It is issued for the convenience of plant quarantine inspectors, shippers, transportation agents, truckers, and others concerned in the interstate movement of plants, plant products, and other materials subject to State regulation on account of plant pests.

The summary for Georgia gives the general requirements for shipping nursery stock into that State, as well as digests of the State plant quarantines and regulations affecting interstate shipments. An appendix furnishes information on post-office requirements for mailing plants as well as terminal-inspection procedure. This summary does not include digests of nursery-stock or plant-quarantine requirements relating to the movement of plants entirely within the State.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of or as a substitute for the original texts of the regulations and quarantines, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. For detailed information address the Director of Entomology, State Capitol, Atlanta 3, Georgia.

In addition to State requirements, shippers will need to take into consideration applicable plant quarantines of the United States Department of Agriculture. In most instances these quarantines regulate the interstate movement of specified plants, plant products, and other articles from designated regulated areas. However, some of these quarantines regulate the interstate movement of certain articles into designated protected areas. Copies of such quarantines may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington 25, D. C.


Chief, Bureau of Entomology and
Plant Quarantine

GEORGIA

Summary of General Nursery-Stock Shipping Requirements
(The Ent. Act of 1937, as amended Mar. 1943; Nursery Reg., Apr. 1946)

Definition of Nursery Stock.--All trees or plants or parts thereof grown or kept for or capable of propagation, distribution, or sale; excluding all flower bulbs, corms, tubers, roots, and soft-bodied plants (such as ferns, cacti, flowering annuals, etc.).

General Shipping Requirements.--An out-of-State nurseryman or dealer desiring to do business in Georgia must file with the Georgia Director of Entomology a duplicate certificate of inspection issued by the official certifying agency of the State of origin. He must file with the Director an executed nursery affidavit (furnished by the Director) stating that he will handle only inspected and certified stock, that he will attach a valid nursery-inspection certificate to each shipment or container of nursery stock that he moves into the State, and that he will otherwise comply with Georgia nursery regulations. He must also obtain Georgia nursery certificates, at cost, one of which must be attached to each shipment or container of nursery stock moved into the State, and pay an annual registration fee of \$5. The Director may enter into reciprocal agreements with other States whereby no registration fee will be charged and only valid nursery certificates of the State of origin required, upon condition that inspection standards of the reciprocating State are satisfactory to the Director.

Carriers are required to report to the Director any uncertified shipments of nursery stock and hold them for inspection and disposal.

Inspection of individual or gift shipments of nursery stock will be made at Atlanta. The consignor is held responsible for transportation costs from the point of origin to the inspection point at Atlanta and thence to destination.

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Summary of State Plant Quarantines

Camellia Flower Blight

(Quarantine No. 9, effective July 1, 1949,
as revised Dec. 5, 1949)

Prohibited products.--Balled and potted camellia plants; cut camellia flowers, and camellia plants with flower buds showing any traces of color.

Conditions governing movement.--No balled or potted camellia plants with soil attached, cut camellia flowers, or camellia plants with flower buds showing any traces of color, may be moved from the regulated areas into Georgia.

Certified camellia plants with flower buds and without soil will be allowed to move into Georgia from the regulated areas under valid certificate from a duly authorized inspector of the State of origin stating that the flower buds showed no traces of color at time of shipment.

Regulated areas

California:	Entire State
Georgia:	3629 Tuxedo Road, Atlanta
Oregon:	Entire State
Texas:	Entire State

European Corn Borer

(Quarantine Order No. 5, revised effective Jan. 31, 1940)

Restricted materials.--Stalks, corn on the cob, ears, or other parts or debris of plants (except clean seed and grain) or corn, broomcorn, sorghum, and Sudan grass; cut flowers or entire plants of aster, chrysanthemum, dahlia, and gladiolus (except corms, roots, bulbs, or tubers without stems); lima beans and green shelled (cranberry or horticultural) beans in the pod; beets with tops or stems; and rhubarb.

Conditions governing movement.--The restricted materials will not be permitted to move into Georgia from the regulated areas unless each shipment or lot is accompanied by a certificate signed by a State or Federal inspector to the effect that such material in the shipment or lot has been inspected and found free from the borer and has been handled and shipped under safeguards to prevent spread of the borer.

Regulated areas

Connecticut
Delaware
District of Columbia
Indiana
Kentucky
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
New Hampshire
New Jersey

New York
North Carolina: Counties of
Camden, Currituck, Pasquotank
Ohio
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
Vermont
Virginia
West Virginia
Wisconsin

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Peach Mosaic Disease

(Quarantine Order No. 2, revised effective Feb. 4, 1946)

Regulated products.--Nectarine, peach, and plum trees, rootstock, and parts thereof for propagation, except fruit pits.

Conditions governing shipment.--The regulated products may not be transported from the infected areas into or within Georgia unless each shipment is accompanied by a valid nursery-inspection certificate or permit of the State of origin.

Issuance of certificates.--Certificates will be issued only on knowledge of apparent freedom from peach mosaic for a period of at least 1 year within a 5-mile area of the nursery and of the source of budwood used on such nursery and within a 5-mile area of any source of budwood intended for shipment as such. Apparent freedom from the peach mosaic disease shall be determined by careful and complete annual inspections by State or Federal inspectors of all peach and nectarine trees within such 5-mile area.

Infected areas

Arizona:	Counties of Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Graham, Maricopa, Pima, Santa Cruz, Yavapai
California:	All of San Diego County and those portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties covered by the California intrastate quarantine
Colorado:	Counties of Delta, Mesa, Montezuma
New Mexico:	Counties of Bernalillo, Dona Ana, Lincoln, Otero, Rio Arriba, Sandoval, San Juan, Santa Fe, Sierra, Socorro, Taos, Valencia
Oklahoma:	Counties of Alfalfa, Bryan, Johnston, Woods
Texas:	Counties of Brown, Callahan, Cherokee, Comanche, Dallas, Eastland, El Paso, Fannin, Fisher, Floyd, Gregg, Hale, Hudspeth, Jones, Mills, Palo Pinto, Parker, Runnels, Rusk, San Saba, Smith, Tarrant, Taylor, Upshur, Wilbarger, Wood, Young
Utah:	Counties of Grand and Washington

Pepper Weevil
(Quarantine Order No. 6, revised effective Jan 31, 1940)

Pepper plants and peppers of all types, whether green or dried (except processed peppers) are prohibited from moving into Georgia from the regulated areas.

Regulated areas

Arizona:	County of Cochise
California:	Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Ventura
Florida:	Counties of De Soto, Hillsborough, Manatee
Louisiana:	Parish of Avoyelles
New Mexico:	Counties of Bernalillo, Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Otero, Sierra, Socorro
Texas:	Counties of Atascosa, Bexar, Cameron, El Paso, Harris, Hidalgo, Kendall, Kerr, Kleberg, La Salle, Presidio

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Phony Peach Disease

(Quarantine No. 1, revised effective Feb. 21, 1949)

Peach or nectarine roots, or peach or nectarine trees with roots, or any kind of trees grafted on such roots may not be shipped from the regulated areas into, within, or from Georgia unless accompanied by a nursery inspection certificate of the State of origin. Certificates will be issued only on condition that the nursery and its environs within a mile have been inspected and all phony-diseased trees removed prior to July 1 preceding shipment, provided that the presence of the disease in any block of the nursery, or adjacent thereto, shall disqualify for certification all stock within the affected block other than rootstock from seed planted the previous winter.

Regulated areas

Alabama:	Entire State
Florida:	Entire State
Georgia:	Entire State
Arkansas:	Counties of Arkansas, Ashley, Bradley, Chicot, Columbia, Crittenden, Cross, Desha, Drew, Hempstead, Howard, Jefferson, Johnson, Lafayette, Lee, Lincoln, Little River, Miller, Monroe, Nevada, Phillips, Pike, Saint Francis, Sevier, Union, Woodruff
Louisiana:	Parishes of Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne, De Soto, Jackson, Lincoln, Morehouse, Natchitoches, Ouachita, Red River, Union, Webster
Mississippi:	Entire States <u>except</u> counties of Benton, Bolivar, Calhoun, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clarke, Clay, Coahoma, De Soto, Grenada, Humphreys, Issaquena, Itawamba, Jasper, Kemper, Lee, Leflore, Madison, Marshall, Montgomery, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Panola, Pontotoc, Prentiss, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tippah, Tishomingo, Tunica, Winston, Yalobusha
Missouri:	County of Dunklin
South Carolina:	Counties of Aiken, Barnwell, Edgefield, Greenville, Laurens, Saluda, Spartanburg
Tennessee:	Counties of Lauderdale and Shelby
Texas:	Counties of Bexar, Camp, Cherokee, Erath, Harrison, Kerr, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, Nacogdoches, Panola, San Augustine, Smith, Tarrant, Titus, Upshur

Seed Sweetpotato and Sweetpotato Plant Regulations
(Ga. Dept. of Ent. Reg., June 1, 1949,
issued annually)

Out-of-State growers wishing to ship certified seed sweetpotatoes and sweetpotato plants into Georgia may obtain sweetpotato plant certificates and certificate tape at cost from the Director of Entomology, Atlanta, by sending him (1) a duplicate inspection certificate of the State of origin stating that such sweetpotatoes and plants were produced according to the requirements set forth below, and (2) an executed Grower's Affidavit stating that all sweetpotatoes bedded are from certified stock and were dipped as required.

Sweetpotatoes must be certified as having been inspected once in the field while growing and found free from stem rot and sweetpotato weevil, and once in storage and found free from black rot. All certified seed sweetpotatoes must be dipped into fungicide before bedding.

Sweetpotato plants must be certified as having been inspected in the field while growing and found free from disease. All sweetpotato plants sold in Georgia must be in bundles of 100 tied with valid certificate tape, and each package thereof shipped by common carrier must be accompanied by a valid sweetpotato plant certificate of the State of origin. If the State of origin does not require certificate tape the nonresident grower must purchase Georgia certificate tape.

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Sweetpotato Weevil

(Quarantine No. 3, revised effective Feb. 15, 1950)

Regulated products.--Sweetpotato roots or tubers, plants, vines, or parts thereof; and vines and roots of all plants belonging to the genus Ipomoea.

Conditions governing movement.--Sweetpotato plants, vines, cuttings, or parts thereof are prohibited from moving into Georgia from the regulated areas.

Sweetpotatoes moving into Georgia from the regulated areas must be officially sealed in each container by an inspector of the State of origin and be accompanied by State-of-origin certification that such sweetpotatoes were fumigated under supervision of a State inspector and shipped immediately after fumigation in a car or truck that was thoroughly cleaned before loading to prevent reinfestation. The shipper must notify the Director of Entomology, Atlanta, at time of shipment of fumigated sweetpotatoes, giving name of consignee, destination, and size of shipment.

Shipments of regulated products for scientific purposes may be made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture or to recognized Georgia State institutions without restrictions other than attaching a special permit, issued by an authorized State or Federal inspector, to the outside of each container.

Regulated areas

Alabama:	Counties of Baldwin and Mobile
Florida:	Entire State except counties of Bay, Calhoun, Escambia, Franklin, Gulf, Hamilton, Holmes, Madison, Wakulla, Walton, Washington
Georgia:	Parts of the counties of Bacon, Ben Hill, Coffee, Charlton, Dooly, Dougherty, Early, Grady, Irwin, Jeff Davis, Lanier, Lee, Lowndes, Mitchell, Pierce, Seminole, Thomas.

Sweetpotato Weevil (Cont.)

Regulated areas (Cont.)

Louisiana: Parishes of Grant, Natchitoches, Sabine, and all parishes south of and including Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, St. Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington

Mississippi: Counties of Forrest, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Marion, Pearl River, Walthall

South Carolina: Charleston County

Texas: Counties of Angelina, Aransas, Atascosa, Austin, Bandera, Bastrop, Bee, Bell, Bexar, Blanco, Bosque, Brazoria, Brazos, Brooks, Burleson, Burnet, Caldwell, Calhoun, Cameron, Chambers, Cherokee, Colorado, Comal, Concho, Coryell, Crane, Crockett, De Witt, Dimmit, Duval, Edwards, Falls, Fayette, Fort Bend, Frio, Galveston, Gillespie, Goliad, Gonzales, Grimes, Guadalupe, Hamilton, Hardin, Harris, Hays, Hidalgo, Hill, Houston, Irion, Jackson, Jasper, Jeff Davis, Jefferson, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Karnes, Kendall, Kennedy, Kerr, Kimble, Kinney, Kleberg, Lampasas, La Salle, Lavaca, Lee, Liberty, Limestone, Live Oak, Llano, McCulloch, McLennan, McMullen, Mason, Matagorda, Maverick, Melina, Menard, Milam, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Newton, Nueces, Orange, Pecos, Polk, Presidio, Reagan, Real, Refugio, Sabine, San Augustine, San Jacinto, San Patricio, San Saba, Schleicher, Shelby, Starr, Sutton, Terrell, Travis, Trinity, Tyler, Upton, Uvalde, Val Verde, Victoria, Walker, Waller, Washington, Webb, Wharton, Willacy, Williamson, Wilson, Zapata, Zavala.

Tobacco Etch Mosaic
(Quarantine No. 8, effective Nov. 15, 1948)

Tobacco plants may not be moved from the regulated areas into Georgia. Tobacco plants from all other counties in Florida may be moved into Georgia when accompanied by valid Florida inspection certificates of freedom from insects and plant diseases, which also show where the plants were grown.

Growers in Florida and Georgia expecting to produce tobacco plants in Florida for movement into or for sale in Georgia should communicate with the Florida State Plant Board, Gainesville, Florida.

Regulated areas

Florida: Counties of Broward, Hillsborough, Palm Beach

Georgia: Counties of Grady and Tift

The foregoing summary was checked and approved on November 29, 1949, by C. H. Alden, Director, Georgia Department of Entomology. The revisions of the camellia flower blight and sweetpotato weevil quarantines were summarized subsequently.

APPENDIX

Requirements for Mailing Plants and Plant Products

Under the postal laws and regulations, nursery stock, including all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits, and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, including strawberry plants (except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots), may be admitted to the mails only when accompanied by a State inspection certificate to the effect that the nursery or premises from which such stock is shipped has been inspected within a year and found free from injurious insects and plant diseases. Parcels containing such nursery stock must be plainly marked to show the nature of the contents and the name and address of the sender. (Postal Laws and Regulations 1940, sec. 595.) Inspection and certification must be done by a plant quarantine official of the State of origin. An individual mailing of such plants or plant products, if from uninspected premises, will also be accepted upon examination and certification by a State plant quarantine official. The address of the Georgia plant quarantine official is given in the preceding summary.

Terminal Inspection of Mail Shipments of Plants and Plant Products

(Act Mar. 4, 1915, as amended June 4, 1936; Postal Laws and Regulations 1940, sec. 596)

Establishment of Terminal Inspection.--Any State desiring to operate under the provisions of the terminal inspection law so as to regulate the movement of mail shipments of plants and plant products into (or within) the State may, after having provided therefor at State expense and having designated one or more places where inspection will be maintained, arrange to have such mail shipments turned over to State plant quarantine inspectors for examination at designated inspection points. Application will be made to the Secretary of Agriculture by submitting a list of plants and plant products and the plant pests transmitted thereby, which are to be examined. The list, when approved in whole or in part, will be transmitted to the Postmaster General whereupon postmasters will be informed and instructed.

Anyone mailing a parcel containing any plants or plant products addressed to any place within a State maintaining terminal inspection thereof is required, under the law, to have the parcel plainly marked on the outside to show the nature of the contents. Materials shipped under Federal quarantine certificates issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine may be exempted from terminal inspection at the option of the receiving State.

Under the provisions of the 1936 amendment to the law, any State may arrange through Federal channels, after approval by the Secretary of Agriculture as indicated above, to regulate or prohibit the movement into

(or within) the State of mail shipments of designated plants and plant products the movement of which would constitute a violation of State plant quarantine laws or regulations.

Terminal Inspection Procedure.--Upon arrival in any State maintaining terminal inspection, plants or plant products named on the approved list will be forwarded by the postmaster at destination to the nearest inspection point. If the plants or plant products are found, upon inspection, to be free from injurious pests and not in violation of any plant quarantine or regulation of the State of destination or the United States Department of Agriculture, or if disinfested when they are found infested, such plants or plant products will then be forwarded by the postmaster at the point of inspection to the addressee upon payment of postage.

If plants or plant products, upon inspection, are found to be infested with injurious pests and cannot be satisfactorily disinfested, or are in violation of any plant quarantine or regulation of the State of destination or the United States Department of Agriculture, the postmaster upon notification by the State inspector will inform the sender that the parcel will be returned to him upon his request and at his expense. In default of such request the parcel will be turned over to the State authorities for destruction.

Terminal inspection of plants and plant products is now maintained by Arizona, Arkansas, California, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Utah, and Washington. Plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection and places where terminal-inspection service is maintained are listed at the end of the summary of the general nursery-stock shipping requirements for each of the above-mentioned States, District, and Territories.

Procedure for Paying Forwarding Postage.--Methods of paying forwarding postage are provided to expedite the handling of parcels subject to terminal inspection, as follows: (1) The addressee may have the parcels addressed to himself in care of the State inspector at a designated terminal-inspection point in the State of destination and provide the inspector with postage for forwarding the inspected plants; or (2) the addressee may arrange with the sender to place on the parcels a pledge reading, "Forwarding postage guaranteed," whereupon the additional postage for forwarding will be collected from the addressee.

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